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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,292	09/11/2003	Hiromichi Itoh	500.31833CC5	5613
24956	7590	11/06/2006	EXAMINER	
MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C. 1800 DIAGONAL ROAD SUITE 370 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			DUNCAN, MARC M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2113	

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/659,292

Applicant(s)

ITOH ET AL.

Examiner

Marc Duncan

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-11 and 13-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-11 and 13-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 08/001,248.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

FINAL REJECTION

Status of the Claims

Claims 1, 3, 6-11 and 13-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Allard et al. (5,432,946).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3, 6-11 and 13-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Allard et al. (5,432,946).

Regarding claim 1:

Allard teaches:

a processing unit (Fig. 3 – 32);

a power supply module (Fig. 2 – 90);

a communication module for connecting with a network (Fig. 5 – 110 and col. 7 lines 29-31);

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a power supply line for connecting said power supply module to said processing unit (col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present); and

a power control line for connecting said communication module and said power supply module (col. 7 lines 55-57), wherein said power supply module receives a power-on request via said power control line (col. 8 lines 33-35), and supplies power to said processing unit via said power supply line based on said power-on request (col. 8 lines 33-35)

wherein said communication module determines whether a received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits said power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line if said received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, (col. 8 lines 27-35) and

wherein said power supply module is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit, and sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 3:

Allard teaches:

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wherein said power supply module comprises: a switch for turning on and off power supplied to said processing unit (Fig. 4 – 101 and col. 6 lines 58-68); and a switch controller for controlling the switch (Fig. 4 – 91,92 and col. 6 lines 58-68), wherein said switch controller supplies power to said power supply line based on said power power-on request by controlling said switch (col. 6 line 51-col. 7 line 8 and col. 8 lines 27-35).

Regarding claim 6:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply module supplies power to said communication module even if portions other than said communication module are in a power-off state (col. 7 lines 61-66).

Regarding claim 7:

Allard teaches:

a power control line (col. 7 lines 55-57);

a communication module connected to said power control line (Fig. 5 – 110 and col. 7 lines 29-31);

a power supply line (col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present);

a processing unit connected to said power supply line (Fig. 3 – 32 and col. 5 lines 39-43); and

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a power supply module (Fig. 2 – 90) connected to said power supply line and said power control line, wherein said power supply module receives a power-on request via said power control line (col. 8 lines 33-35), and supplies power to said processing unit via said power supply line based on said power-on request (col. 8 lines 33-35),

wherein said communication module determines whether a received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits said power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line if said received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, (col. 8 lines 27-35) and

wherein said power supply module is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit, and sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 8:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply module supplies power to said communication module even if portions other than said communication module are in a power-off state (col. 7 lines 61-66).

Regarding claim 9:

Allard teaches:

wherein said communication module receives a frame transmitted from another network connectable equipment connected to a network (col. 8 lines 22-27), discriminates if the received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and if the received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, transmits said power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line (col. 8 lines 27-35).

Regarding claim 10:

Allard teaches:

a communication module connected to said network (Fig. 5 – 110 and col. 7 lines 29-31);

a power supply module for supplying power to said communication module (Fig. 2 – 90 and col. 7 lines 61-66);

a power supply control line connected to said communication module and said power supply module (col. 7 lines 55-57);

a power supply line connected to said first equipment and said power supply module (col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present),

wherein said communication module receives a frame transmitted from a second equipment connected to said network (col. 8 lines 22-27), discriminates if the received frame is destined to said first equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits a power-on

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request to said power supply module via said power control line upon determination that said received frame is destined to said first equipment (col. 8 lines 27-35),

wherein said power supply module enables power to be supplied to said first equipment in response to said power-on request via said power supply line (col. 8 lines 33-35) and is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said first equipment (col. 8 lines 41-450, and

wherein said power supply module sends said first equipment a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 11:

Allard teaches:

A power supply module (Fig. 2 – 90), included in a network connectable equipment having a processing unit (Fig. 3 – 32) and a communication module (Fig. 5 – 110), comprising:

wherein said power supply module is connectable to a power control line which is connected to said communication module and is connectable to a power supply line (col. 7 lines 55-57) which is connected to said processing unit (col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present),

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wherein when said power supply module receives power-on request from said communication module via said power control line, said power supply module supplies power to said processing unit via said power supply line based on said power-on request (col. 8 lines 33-35),

wherein said communication module determines whether a received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits said power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line if said received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, (col. 8 lines 27-35) and

wherein said power supply module is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit, and sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 13:

Allard teaches:

a storage unit (Fig. 3 – 38);

a display unit (Fig. 1 – 11);

a network controller for connecting said information processing apparatus to a network (Fig. 5 – 110);

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a processing unit for executing processing in accordance with contents of processing stored in said storage unit (Fig. 3 – 32);

a power supply controller for supplying said network controller with electric power even if said information processing apparatus remains in a power-off state (Fig. 2 – 90 and col. 7 lines 61-66); and

a power supply switch controller (Fig. 4 – 91,92 and col. 6 lines 58-68) for instructing a power-on state of said information processing apparatus when said network controller receives a frame from said network and determines that said frame is destined for said information processing apparatus while said information processing apparatus remains in the power-off state (col. 8 lines 22-27), thus turning said information processing apparatus from the power-off state to the power-on state (col. 8 lines 27-35); and

a timer being connected to said power supply switch controller (col. 7 lines 53-57),

wherein said power supply switch controller is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit and sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by said timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 14:

Allard teaches:

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wherein said network controller identifies whether the received frame is to turn said information processing apparatus to the power-on state (col. 8 lines 22-27).

Regarding claim 15:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply switch controller is included in said power supply controller (Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 16:

Allard teaches:

a communication module for connecting with a network (Fig. 5 – 110);

a power supply line for connecting said power supply module to a processing unit (col. 7 lines 55-57 and col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present); and

a power control line for connecting a power supply module to said communication module (col. 7 lines 61-66),

wherein said communication module determines whether a received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits said power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line if said received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, (col. 8 lines 27-35) and

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wherein said power supply module supplies power to said communication module via said power supply line (col. 7 lines 61-66) and is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit, further said power supply module sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 17:

Allard teaches:

a processing unit connected to said power supply line (Fig. 3 – 32 and col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present).

Regarding claim 18:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply module supplies power to said communication module even if portions other than said communication module are in a power-off state (col. 7 lines 61-66).

Regarding claim 19:

Allard teaches:

a power control line for connecting said communication module and said power supply module (col. 7 lines 55-57), and

wherein said power supply module supplies power to said processing unit via said power supply unit based on a power-on request sent from said communication module even if portions other than said communication module are in a power-off state (col. 7 lines 61-66 and col. 8 lines 22-35).

Regarding claim 20:

Allard teaches:

a power unit (Fig. 2 – 90);

a power supply controller (Fig. 4 – 91,92);

a first line for connecting said power unit and said power supply controller (Fig. 4 – the power supply controller is part of the power unit as a whole. There are lines that connect the power supply controller to the actual power source, as seen in Fig. 4);

a communication module for connecting with a network (Fig. 5 – 110);

a second line for connecting said power supply controller to a processing unit in said network connectable equipment (col. 5 lines 39-43 – the power supply supplies power to the components and therefore a power supply line is necessarily present); and

a third line for connecting said communication module and said power supply controller (col. 7 lines 55-57 and col. 8 lines 22-35),

wherein said communication module determines whether a received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment (col. 8 lines 22-27), and transmits said

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power-on request to said power supply module via said power control line if said received frame is destined to said network connectable equipment, (col. 8 lines 27-35), and

wherein said power supply controller is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said processing unit, and sends said processing unit a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by a timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Regarding claim 21:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply controller supplies power to said communication module even if portions other than said communication module are in a power-off state (col. 7 lines 61-66).

Regarding claim 22:

Allard teaches:

a processing unit (Fig. 3 – 32), wherein if said power supply controller receives a power-on request via said third line (col. 8 lines 27-35), said power supply controller supplies power to said processing unit via said second line based on said power-on request (col. 8 lines 27-35).

Regarding claim 23:

Allard teaches:

wherein said power supply controller supplies power to portions other than said processing unit via said second line after it supplies power to said processing unit (col. 5 lines 39-43).

Regarding claim 24:

Allard teaches:

a power unit (Fig. 2 – 90);

a first device (Fig. 3 – 32);

a second device (Fig. 5 – 110);

a first line for connecting said power unit and said first device (col. 5 lines 39-43);

and

a second line for connecting said power unit and said second device (col. 7 lines 55-57),

wherein said power unit is connected to a power supply module for supplying power to said first device via said power supply module (Fig. 2 – 90), said power supply module comprises:

a switch for turning on and off power supplied from said power unit to said first device (Fig. 4 – 91,92 and col. 6 lines 58-68),

a switch controller for controlling said switch (Fig. 4 – 91,92 and col. 6 lines 58-68); and

a timer being connected to said power supply switch controller (col. 7 lines 53-57),

wherein said power unit supplies power to said first line in response to a signal sent from said second device when said first line is in a power-off state and said second line is in a power-on state (col. 8 lines 22-35), said switch controller is connected to an interrupt signal line for sending an interrupt signal to said first device and sends said first device a request to start processing for turning off power via said interrupt signal line when a time period measured by said timer expires (col. 8 lines 41-45 – a timeout is a type of interrupt. The timeout starts the power down function of the system).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10 October 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Contrary to applicant's assertion, the claims as amended do not include all subject matter that was present in original claim 5, the base claim and any intervening claims, regardless of whether or not original claim 5 contained allowable subject matter.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc Duncan whose telephone number is 571-272-3646. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on 571-272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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